

Consolidated Aug. 2, 1881.

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For job work or contracts for advertising, address: Watchman and Southron, or apply at the Office, to N. G. OSTEN, Business Manager.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY. ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, APRIL 9, the Passenger Trains of this Road will be run as follows:

Leave Charleston 8:15 a.m. Arrive Sumter 1:00 p.m. Leave Sumter 1:45 p.m. Arrive Charleston 6:45 p.m.

CHEROKEE AND DARTMOUTH AND CHEROKEE AND SALISBURY RAILROADS.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE. SOCIETY HILL, S. C., May 23, 1881. ON AND AFTER THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1881, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Leave Charleston 8:40 a.m. Arrive Sumter 1:00 p.m. Leave Sumter 1:45 p.m. Arrive Charleston 6:45 p.m.

NORTH-EASTERN R. R. CO. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE. NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD CO. SUMMER, S. C., March 23, 1882.

ON and after this date the following Schedule will be run, Sundays included:

Leave Charleston 8:15 a.m. Arrive Sumter 1:00 p.m. Leave Sumter 1:45 p.m. Arrive Charleston 6:45 p.m.

PAVILION HOTEL. CHARLESTON, S. C. THIS POPULAR AND CENTRALLY located HOTEL, having been entirely renovated during the past Summer is now ready for the reception of the traveling public.

THE AIMAR HOUSE. CORNER OF Vanderhorst and King Sts. HAVING BEEN LEASED BY Miss Heriot, (Formerly of 190 Meeting-St.)

IS NOW OPEN for the accommodation of Boarders. Parties visiting Charleston will find this House conveniently situated for business and pleasure.

HILBERS HOUSE. 284 King Street, next to Masonic Temple, Charleston, S. C. Rates \$1.50 per day, reduced rates by the week or month, according to location of rooms.

SHORTHAND! A full course of instruction in Isaac Pitman's Phonography published every year in The American Shorthand Writer.

THE AMERICAN SHORTHAND WRITER. (MONTHLY.) and the exercises of subscribers corrected by mail free of charge!

RECKLING'S ART STUDIO, 102 1/2 MAIN STREET, COLUMBIA, S. C. Best Work at Lowest Prices.

COLUMBIA HOTEL. R. LOWRANCE, Proprietor. COLUMBIA, S. C. Table, Rooms and Servants First-class. RATES REASONABLE.

WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA R. R.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

Table with 4 columns: DATED, No. 43, No. 44, No. 45. Rows for Wilmington, Columbia, and Augusta.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Table with 4 columns: DATED, No. 43, No. 44, No. 45. Rows for Wilmington, Columbia, and Augusta.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

Table with 4 columns: DATED, No. 43, No. 44, No. 45. Rows for Wilmington, Columbia, and Augusta.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAIN.

Table with 4 columns: DATED, No. 43, No. 44, No. 45. Rows for Wilmington, Columbia, and Augusta.

COLUMBIA AND GREENVILLE RAILROAD.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

ON AND AFTER THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1881, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

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SPARTANBURG, UNION AND COLUMBIA R. R.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

ON AND AFTER THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1881, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Leave Charleston 8:15 a.m. Arrive Sumter 1:00 p.m. Leave Sumter 1:45 p.m. Arrive Charleston 6:45 p.m.

ABERDEEN BRANCH.

Leave Charleston 8:15 a.m. Arrive Sumter 1:00 p.m. Leave Sumter 1:45 p.m. Arrive Charleston 6:45 p.m.

CONNECTIONS.

A—With South Carolina Railroad from Charleston; with Wilmington and Columbia and Augusta Railroad from Wilmington; with Columbia and Augusta Railroad from Columbia; with Augusta Railroad from Augusta.

South Carolina Railway Co.

COMMENCING FEBRUARY 12th, 1882.

Passenger Trains on Camden Branch will run as follows, until further notice:

Leave Camden 7:40 a.m. Arrive Columbia 12:15 p.m. Leave Columbia 1:45 p.m. Arrive Camden 7:30 p.m.

WEST FROM CHARLESTON AND AUGUSTA.

Leave Charleston 7:40 a.m. Arrive Columbia 12:15 p.m. Leave Columbia 1:45 p.m. Arrive Charleston 7:30 p.m.

CONNECTIONS.

Columbia and Augusta Railroad both ways for all points on that Road and on the Spartanburg, Union and Columbia and Spartanburg and Asheville Railroads, also with the Charleston, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, and from all points North and South leaving Camden at 7:40 a.m. and arriving at 7:15 p.m.

THROUGH TICKETS to all points, can be purchased by applying to James Jones, Agent at Camden.

General Passenger and Ticket Agent. JOHN D. PECK, General Passenger Agent.

RUBBER STAMPS. NAME STAMPS FOR MARKING CLOTHING.

With indelible ink, or for printing visiting cards, and for the use of the honor.

AT REST.

The following lines by Mr. Longfellow on the death of Bayard Taylor, read at the memorial meeting in Boston, January 19, 1879, need little change to make them peculiarly appropriate now:

Dead he lay among his books, The peace of God was in his looks. As the statues in the gloom, Watch over Maximilian's tomb.

A ROMANTIC COURTSHIP.

True Sketch of How a Texas Lawyer Won a Bride.

Four years ago, in the progressive young city of Fort Worth, Texas, a hot-blooded South Carolinian got into an altercation with a man, and was so unfortunate as to wound him dangerously.

There were circumstances which greatly mitigated the guilt of the deed, but the excited citizens did not take them into account.

The young man was a stranger, and appearances were strongly against him. He was thrown into jail, with every prospect of being found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary.

In his extremity, he sent for a rising young lawyer of the place to visit him in his cell, and entreated him to take his case in hand.

"I have no money to give you as a fee," he said, "and I shall not apply to my father. He bitterly opposed my coming West. I will not add to his troubles by letting him know my wretched situation. My home is Wallahalla, South Carolina. I have a dear old father and mother, and I am their only son. I have a sister—a tender and noble creature as ever lived. Their hearts will be broken if I am sentenced to the ignominious penitentiary. Will you not take my case?"

The lawyer considered. He was young and ambitious. His foot was on the ladder of his profession, and he meant to mount higher; but this was a case that could bring him neither gold nor glory. There would be no remuneration for his efforts, and defeat was almost sure; moreover to undertake the case might make him unpopular in the town. He had determined to be prudent; so he thanked the prisoner for his confidence in him, and declined to take the case. But after he had left the jail, the words he had heard in the cell, came to him with a persistent and pathetic appeal—"Oh, my son, with doing old parents and a devoted sister, whose hearts would be broken if the shadow of the shameful penitentiary should blight my life. He went back to the cell and said to the prisoner, 'I will take your case.'

It was days, fast, particularly in these days when the press and the telegraph give its wings. The terrible terrors of their son's impending doom reached the far home above the hills of Wallahalla, and brought woe to the fond hearts there. The parents found out that the young lawyer to a deep interest in the case. He wrote, feeling as though he were speaking, face to face, with that sorrowing, true-hearted sister and tried to soothe and reassure, promising to do his best at the coming trial. He kept his word; but the tide was too strong for him to stem; the case went against him, and the young Carolinian was sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of years. His counsel conveyed the sad news to his friends as gently as possible; then came a passionate appeal from the sister. He must not give up—he must take the case, to another tribunal. Willingly, but with little hope, he reviewed the conduct of the case, and found in it a flaw that gave him ground to appeal against the decision.

He carried the case to the Supreme Court. It was some time before he could obtain a hearing there, and in this trying interregnum, he had opportunity through her letters to admire the deep devotion, the clear sense, the hopeful energy of the prisoner's sister. An hour before the case was called, he received one of these letters—so a throb with emotion and earnestness that it inspired him, and he made the best speech of his life, drawing tears from the eyes of the jury and the court.

The prisoner was acquitted! He was hardly more rejoiced at his freedom than was his counsel, whose first thought was of the sister and parents who waited the issue in agonized suspense, and whose first act was to send the message that brought relief. Then came the outpouring of thanks from the old parents, through their grateful interpreter, accompanied by the prayer that he would send his picture. They wanted to see the face of their son's benefactor. The picture was sent, and appended was a request that he might have the privilege of possessing the semblance of his fair correspondent, who, though unseen he could not think of as a stranger. His wish was complied with; the picture was received, and with it a frank letter over her own signature. Of course he must write to express his thanks, and his sense of the honor which had been conferred on him in being thus the friend of her sister and adviser. His correspondence did not end

THE ELECTIONS TRIALS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 18.—In the United States Circuit Court, before Judges Bond and Bryan, the Grand Jury returned a true bill against Henry C. Dickerson and others of Barnwell County, charged with conspiracy to intimidate United States witnesses.

The Grand Jury is composed of thirteen Republicans and seven Democrats.

The Court then began the trial of Lucien L. Carroll, Samuel E. Shaw and George H. Wilson, Managers of Election of Mayesville Precinct in Sumter County, charged with stuffing the ballot box and interfering with the United States Supervisors. A jury was empanelled and consisted of eleven Republicans and one Democrat. The District Attorney did not find it necessary to use any of the challenges to which the prosecution is entitled, finding the new system of standing aside jurors allowed by Judge Bond to be sufficient to secure such a jury as he desired.

The government then examined ten witnesses, seven of whom were colored. The testimony showed that through misunderstanding as to where the poll was to be located the United States Supervisors did not reach the poll until three minutes after 6 o'clock in the morning. When he got there the voting had commenced and several ballots had been deposited. The supervisor testified that he asked the managers to open the box so that he could see into it, but they informed him that the voting had commenced and they could not again open the box, and that they had exhibited the box before the voting commenced. The election proceeded quietly all day, and when the box was opened and the votes were being counted a bundle of ten Democratic tickets and two packages of Republican tickets, with two Republican tickets folded together in each, were found in the box. The managers counted one ticket of each and destroyed the others. The number of votes in the box exceeded the names on the poll list by two hundred and twenty-one, and the managers drew out the surplus ballots without seeing them and then destroyed them. Of the ballots destroyed one hundred and forty-seven were Republican and seventy-four Democratic.

The government then closed the case for the prosecution.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 19.—In the United States Court to-day, before Judges Bond and Bryan, the Grand Jury found true bills against thirty-eight citizens of Barnwell County, charging them with obstructing voters at Buford's Bridge precinct in Barnwell County at the general election in November, 1880. In the original indictment forty-four defendants were included, but the Grand Jury found "no bill" as to five of the number.

The trial of the case of the United States against Lucien L. Carroll and others, in Sumter County, which was commenced yesterday, was resumed and the testimony on both sides concluded. The testimony for the defense was delivered by fifteen white witnesses, including three of the defendants. These witnesses all testified that the poll at Mayesville had been opened promptly at 6 o'clock on the morning of election in 1880; that before the voting began one of the managers opened the box and exhibited it publicly to the crowd on the outside and turned the box upside down to show that there were no tickets when it was locked. All the witnesses who were present stated that they saw into the box clearly and that it was perfectly empty. The Republican Supervisor arrived at the poll about twenty minutes after the voting began. He was admitted into the room, but the managers refused to reopen the box so that he could see into it, telling him that the box had been exhibited and that if they reopened the box after the voting had begun they would invalidate the whole poll.

The testimony for the defense went further to show that the surplus tickets found in the box were deposited through the aperture in the lid by voters. The good character of the defendants was testified to by a number of witnesses, both Republican and Democratic.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 20.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day before Judges Bond and Bryan, the grand jury returned a true bill against David James Winn and Henry J. McLaughlin, Commissioners of Election for Sumter County, on an indictment charging them with refusing and failing to count three of the polls in Sumter County. The trial of the case against the managers of Mayesville precinct in Sumter County, which commenced yesterday, was resumed. Dallas Sanders opened the argument for the prosecution and was followed by Joseph H. Earle of Sumter for the accused. Attorney General L. F. Youmans had opened his argument when the Court adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Two letters of Attorney-General Brewster to Dallas Sanders, United States Special Attorney at Charleston, concerning the South Carolina election cases, and written since the Senate called for the Attorney-General's letters on that subject, were made public to-day. In them Mr. Brewster assures Mr. Sanders, and through him Mr. Melton, that party politics does not enter into these prosecutions, so far as the Department of Justice is concerned, nor should it so far as Mr. Melton, in the performance of his official duties representing that department, is concerned. It is not a question of Democrat or Republican; it is a question of enforcing the law. The cases, he adds, are to be tried fairly and fully; fair play all around to the Government and to the accused persons, but fair and open trials according to law and according to the forms of an orderly administration of public justice. In a letter dated April 10 he says he does not see how Judge Bond or Judge Bryan could have decided otherwise than they did, but it appears to him that information or indications containing such charges for a conspiracy should have been prepared before this, and filed as now

with the case, but continued, and grew more intimate, until the two gained a deeper insight into each other's characters than face-to-face communication would have given. From this intercourse of soul, blossomed a feeling tenderer than pity or friendship. But the young lawyer had his way to make in a crowded profession. He must do it by hard work and close attention to business. He could not spare time or money to visit the lady of his love; his energies must be bent towards making a home for her, in which he hoped she would reside, as queen of his heart and his hearth.

Years went by. The young lady had suitors who pressed their claims; but her heart had been given to the generous defender of her brother. It was in vain that friends and relatives shook their heads incredulously, and called her a dreamer to fancy that this distant, neverseen lover would keep the faith plighted in such romantic fashion. She held to her belief in his honor, and cheered him with letters full of trust and affection. It was arranged at last that they should meet, and the scene of this first meeting was to be Atlanta during the Exposition. He came at the appointed time, full of ardent expectation, and at once consulted the post office, expecting to receive a letter, containing the address of the friend with whom she was to stay. But no letter rewarded his frequent application. There was a misunderstanding. The little lady believed she had given him the address in the letter he received from her before he left Texas. But she had neglected to enclose the card, or it had dropped out of her letter.

Days passed, and each, unknown to the other, walked the crowded streets of the city a prey to disappointment and distrust. At last came a gleam of hope in the shape of a line in the society column of the Constitution, saying that Miss Julia J. was stopping with friends on — street. The young Texan read it, seized his hat and hurried to the residence named in the paragraph. The servant, who answered his ring, said that the young lady was about leaving for home; she was getting ready, and would go on the train within an hour. But he must see her, he insisted, and he sent up his name with an urgent request that she would grant him a five-minute interview. She came down, at that, wearing a traveling dress. She bowed and touched his hand formally at first, but when he grasped her little hand both his and looked into her face with frank eyes full of tenderness, distrust vanished, and she did not shrink from the clasping arms and the kiss which sealed the long betrothal by letter.

The lady's departure was postponed; the Exposition, which had seemed a distant affair, took on new glories, and demanded a prolonged stay, that its wonders might be examined.

When at last the lover went back to his home, it was with the understanding that he would visit Wallahalla at the first budding of Spring, and claim his bride. That he kept his word is attested by a bridal card lying by me as I write, wherein the names of Byron Johnson and Julia Johnson are daintily blended. On their way to their home in Fort Worth the wedding pair stopped a few days in our city to visit relatives and I heard from their own lips this romantic story of their courtship. (Sunny South.)

The Armstrong Claim.

September 26, 1814, the American brig General Armstrong, of 240 tons, carrying seven guns and ninety men, commanded by Captain Samuel C. Reid, put into the neutral harbor of Faya, Azores Islands, for water and while there was attacked by the British ships Plantagenet and Roca and the big Carthaginian, carrying altogether one hundred and thirty-six guns and two thousand men. In the subsequent engagement, which lasted all night, the British lost three hundred men killed and wounded, while but two Americans were killed and seven wounded. The good character of the defendants was testified to by a number of witnesses, both Republican and Democratic.

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Days passed, and each, unknown to the other, walked the crowded streets of the city a prey to disappointment and distrust. At last came a gleam of hope in the shape of a line in the society column of the Constitution, saying that Miss Julia J. was stopping with friends on — street. The young Texan read it, seized his hat and hurried to the residence named in the paragraph. The servant, who answered his ring, said that the young lady was about leaving for home; she was getting ready, and would go on the train within an hour. But he must see her, he insisted, and he sent up his name with an urgent request that she would grant him a five-minute interview. She came down, at that, wearing a traveling dress. She bowed and touched his hand formally at first, but when he grasped her little hand both his and looked into her face with frank eyes full of tenderness, distrust vanished, and she did not shrink from the clasping arms and the kiss which sealed the long betrothal by letter.

The lady's departure was postponed; the Exposition, which had seemed a distant affair, took on new glories, and demanded a prolonged stay, that its wonders might be examined.

When at last the lover went back to his home, it was with the understanding that he would visit Wallahalla at the first budding of Spring, and claim his bride. That he kept his word is attested by a bridal card lying by me as I write, wherein the names of Byron Johnson and Julia Johnson are daintily blended. On their way to their home in Fort Worth the wedding pair stopped a few days in our city to visit relatives and I heard from their own lips this romantic story of their courtship. (Sunny South.)

The Armstrong Claim. September 26, 1814, the American brig General Armstrong, of 240 tons, carrying seven guns and ninety men, commanded by Captain Samuel C. Reid, put into the neutral harbor of Faya, Azores Islands, for water and while there was attacked by the British ships Plantagenet and Roca and the big Carthaginian, carrying altogether one hundred and thirty-six guns and two thousand men. In the subsequent engagement, which lasted all night, the British lost three hundred men killed and wounded, while but two Americans were killed and seven wounded. The good character of the defendants was testified to by a number of witnesses, both Republican and Democratic.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 20.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day before Judges Bond and Bryan, the grand jury returned a true bill against David James Winn and Henry J. McLaughlin, Commissioners of Election for Sumter County, on an indictment charging them with refusing and failing to count three of the polls in Sumter County. The trial of the case against the managers of Mayesville precinct in Sumter County, which commenced yesterday, was resumed. Dallas Sanders opened the argument for the prosecution and was followed by Joseph H. Earle of Sumter for the accused. Attorney General L. F. Youmans had opened his argument when the Court adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Two letters of Attorney-General Brewster to Dallas Sanders, United States Special Attorney at Charleston, concerning the South Carolina election cases, and written since the Senate called for the Attorney-General's letters on that subject, were made public to-day. In them Mr. Brewster assures Mr. Sanders, and through him Mr. Melton, that party politics does not enter into these prosecutions, so far as the Department of Justice is concerned, nor should it so far as Mr. Melton, in the performance of his official duties representing that department, is concerned. It is not a question of Democrat or Republican; it is a question of enforcing the law. The cases, he adds, are to be tried fairly and fully; fair play all around to the Government and to the accused persons, but fair and open trials according to law and according to the forms of an orderly administration of public justice. In a letter dated April 10 he says he does not see how Judge Bond or Judge Bryan could have decided otherwise than they did, but it appears to him that information or indications containing such charges for a conspiracy should have been prepared before this, and filed as now

with the case, but continued, and grew more intimate, until the two gained a deeper insight into each other's characters than face-to-face communication would have given. From this intercourse of soul, blossomed a feeling tenderer than pity or friendship. But the young lawyer had his way to make in a crowded profession. He must do it by hard work and close attention to business. He could not spare time or money to visit the lady of his love; his energies must be bent towards making a home for her, in which he hoped she would reside, as queen of his heart and his hearth.